

mouth; achenes trigonous, narrowly obovoid, 2 mm long, 1 mm wide, stramineous, granular, tapering to the stipitate base, rounded at the apex, bent-apiculate and jointed with the slender style; stigmas 3, short, dark red.

GUATEMALA: Edge of brook above Nebaj; El Quiché, alt. 7,000 feet, February 7, 1945, A. J. Sharp 45144 (type, U. S. National Arboretum Herbarium, duplicate in University of Tennessee Herbarium).

In its long, slender pistillate spikes *Carex quichensis* resembles species of the Mexican and southern Californian section *Longicaules* rather than those of the more northeastern section *Granulares*, but its apparently erect spikes and

its subtire perigynium-beak, which is prominently thickened at the mouth, exclude it from the former group. In section *Granulares* it falls nearest to the only other known Middle American representative of the section, *Carex atractodes*, described above. From this it is readily separated by its densely cespitose habit, slender rootstocks, and short ligule; by its long terminal (14–25 mm rather than 6–12 mm long) and lateral (20–30 mm rather than 5–14 mm long) spikes, the latter often staminate at the apex, and its long pistillate scales, which nearly equal the perigynia; by its abruptly beaked perigynia; and by its sharply bent style-base.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new genera and three new species of Microlepidoptera from Argentina (Gelechiidae).*<sup>1</sup> J. F. GATES CLARKE, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The microlepidopterous fauna of Argentina is little known, though several enthusiastic workers, Fernando Bourquin and A. Pastrana of Buenos Aires and Kenneth J. Hayward and associates of Tucumán, are engaged in acquiring useful knowledge of the habits and life histories of these insects. This paper is designed to make known three more species and to provide names so that the biologies of these moths can be published.

**Euchionodes**, n. gen.

Figs. 1–1c; 5–5b

*Typus generis.*—*Euchionodes traditionis*, n. sp.

Head with spreading, appressed scales. Antenna simple, without pecten from scape. Labial palpus long, recurved, third segment as long as second; brush of second segment with furrow; third segment compressed, roughened posteriorly with a tuft of elongated scales. Tongue well developed.

Forewing elongate, ovate, 12 veins; 1 b furcate; 1 c absent, 2 distant from 3, 3–5 nearly equidistant; 7 and 8 stalked, both to costa; 11 from middle.

Hind wing slightly broader than forewing, 8 veins; 2 distant from 3, 3 from before angle; 6 and 7 divergent, approximate at base; discocellulars outwardly oblique between 2 and 6; crossvein present between cell and 8.

Hind tibia roughened with long hairlike scales.

*Male genitalia.*—Uncus and gnathos present, the latter a well developed hook.

*Female genitalia.*—Signum present.

This genus is closely related to *Chionodes* Hübner but differs from it by the scale tuft from the third segment of the palpus, vein 2 of forewing is distant from 3, and 3 of hind wing is well separated from 4. The male and female genitalia of both genera are similar and show definite relationship.

**Euchionodes traditionis**, n. sp.

Alar expanse, 13–16 mm.

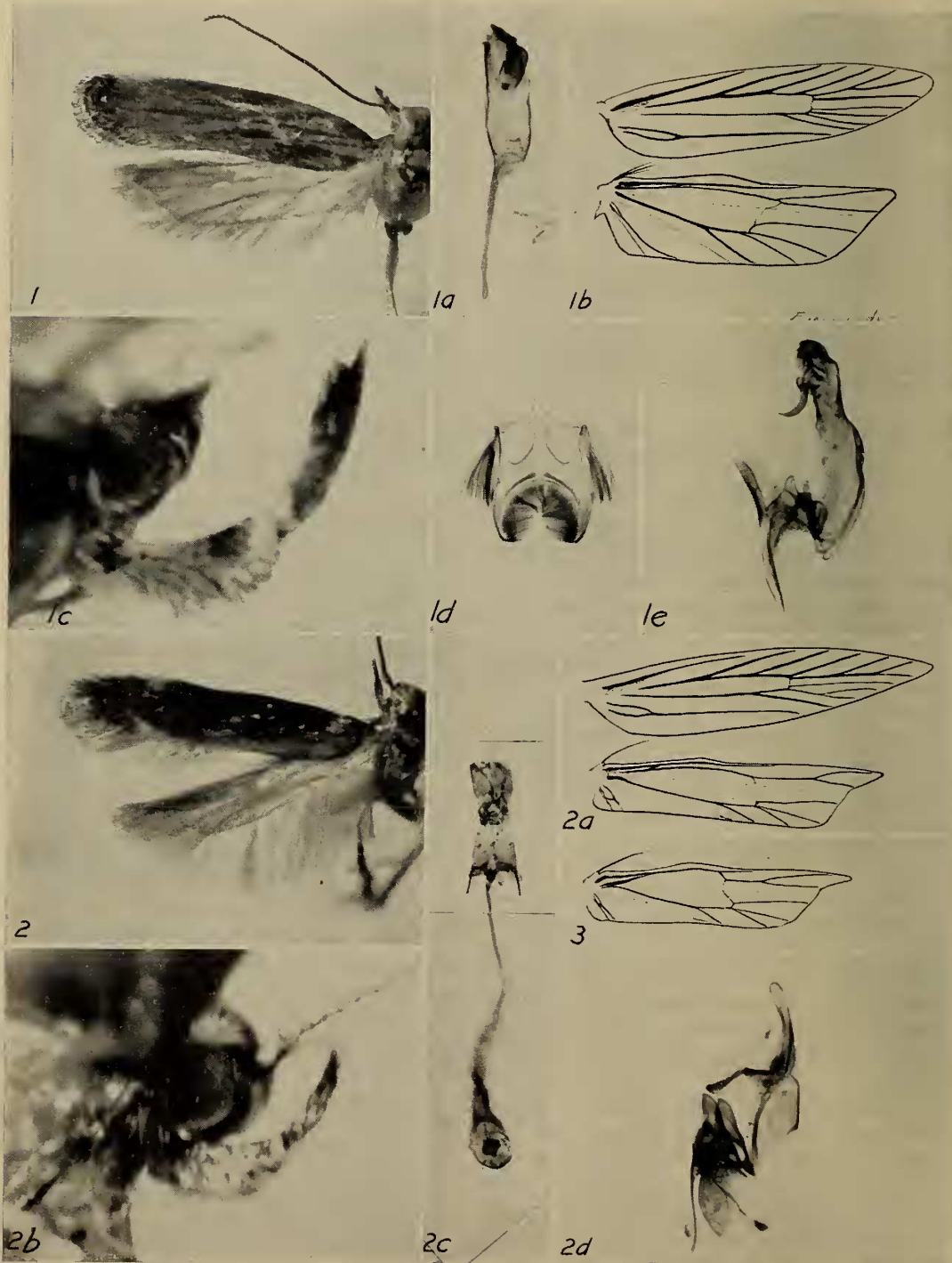
Labial palpus ochraceous-tawny; second segment with a small fuscous spot outwardly at base and a large, subterminal, triangular fuscous spot outwardly; third segment almost wholly overlaid with fuscous. Antenna fuscous with some ochraceous-tawny scaling basally. Ground color of head, thorax, and forewing buckthorn brown, except face, which is ochraceous-tawny; head and thorax with a more or less well defined median fuscous line; forewing more or less longitudinally streaked with purplish fuscous, but in some specimens the streaking is obsolete; apex and cilia purplish fuscous. Hind wing grayish fuscous; cilia fuscous. Legs ochraceous-tawny strongly overlaid with purplish fuscous. Abdomen fuscous except the median-ventral whitish ochraceous area.

*Male genitalia.*—As figured. Note the greatly reduced harpe.

*Female genitalia.*—As figured. Signum a four lobed plate with two high transverse keels.

*Type.*—U.S.N.M. no. 59422.

<sup>1</sup> Received May 8, 1950.



FIGS. 1-1e.—*Euchionodes traditionis*, n. sp.: 1, Left wings; 1a, lateral aspect of aedeagus; 1b, venation of right wings; 1c, lateral aspect of head to show palpus; 1d, eighth tergite and sternite; 1e, lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus removed.

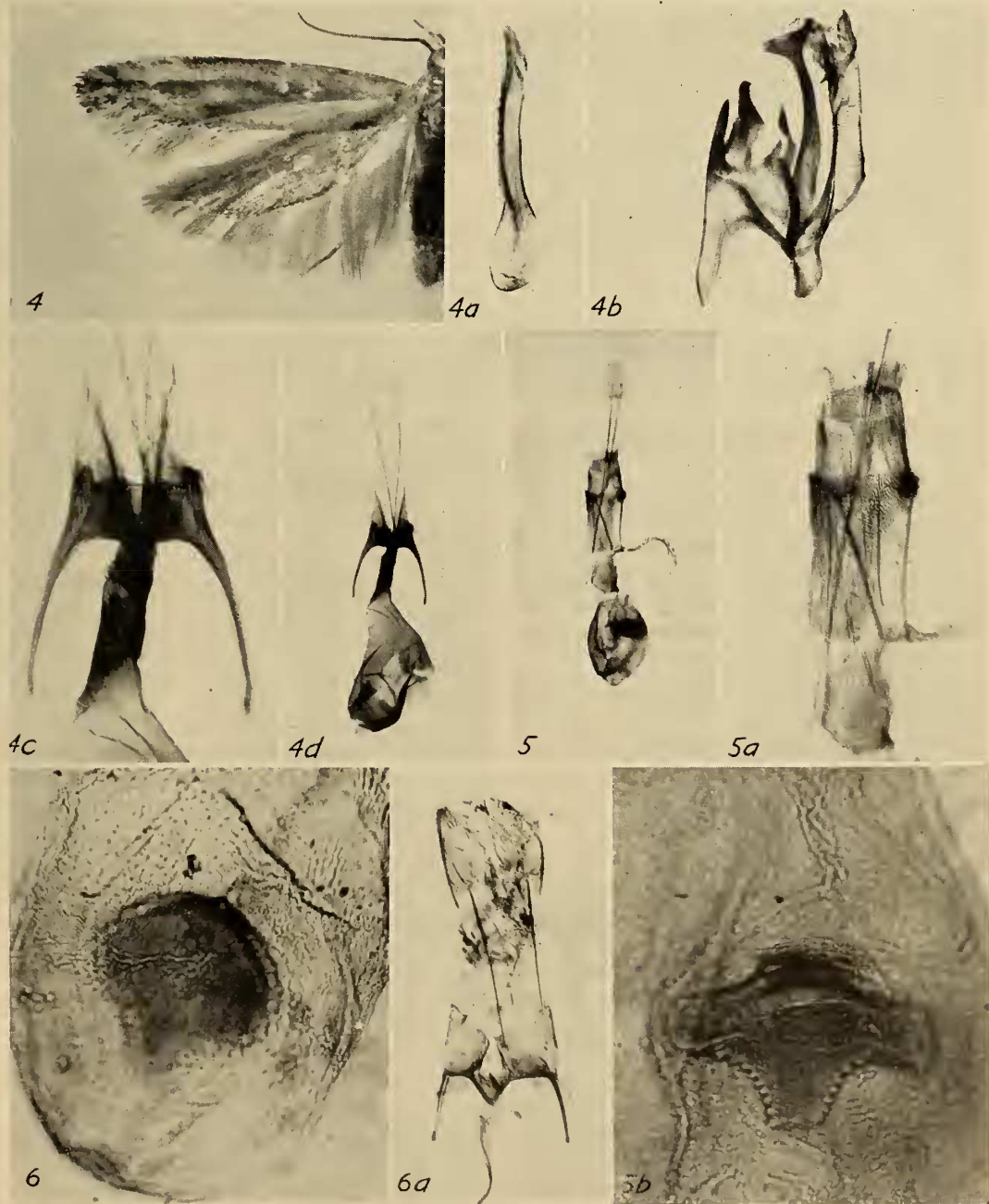
FIGS. 2-2d.—*Darlia practexta*, n. sp.: 2, Left wings; 2a, venation of right wings; 2b, lateral aspect of head to show palpus; 2c, ventral view of female genitalia; 2d, lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus in situ.

FIG. 3.—*Trypanisma prudens* Clemens: Venation of right hind wing.

*Type locality.*—Tigre, Argentina.

*Remarks.*—Described from the type ♂, 1 ♂, and 2 ♀ paratypes, all from the same locality and reared by Fernando Bourquin. Dates are as fol-

lows: Type, "V.41," ♂ paratype, "V.39"; 2 ♀ paratypes, "VII.39." Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and Mr. Bourquin's collection, Buenos Aires. Bourquin will publish the life history.



FIGS. 4-4d.—*Gnorimoschema cestrivora*, n. sp.: 4, Left wings; 4a, lateral aspect of aedeagus; 4b, lateral aspect of male genitalia with aedeagus removed; 4c, ventral view of genital plate and ostium; 4d, ventral view of female genitalia.

FIGS. 5-5b.—*Euchionodes traditionis*, n. sp.: 5, Ventral view of female genitalia; 5a, enlarged view of genital plate and ostium; 5b, signum.

FIGS. 6-6a.—*Darlia praetexta*, n.sp.: 6, Signum; 6a, enlarged view of genital plate and ostium.

*Darlia*, n. gen.

Figs. 2-2d; 6-6a

*Typus generis*.—*Darlia praetexta*, n. sp.

Head with appressed scales. Antenna simple, without pecten from scape. Labial palpus moderate, recurved, third segment as long as second; second segment roughened in front but without well defined brush or furrow. Tongue well developed.

Forewing narrow elongate, 12 veins; 1 b furcate, 1 c absent, 2 distant from 3, 3 and 4 long stalked; 5 approximate to stalk of 3 and 4; 6 and 7 long stalked, 7 to costa; 8 out of the stalk of 6 and 7; 9 approximate to stalk of 6 and 7; 11 from middle.

Hind wing slightly narrower than forewing, 8 veins; 2 distant from 3, 3 and 4 connate or short stalked; 6 and 7 stalked; 8 free.

Hind tibia moderately roughened with long hairlike scales.

*Male genitalia*.—Uncus and gnathos strongly developed.

*Female genitalia*.—Signum present.

This genus is closely related to *Trypanisma* Clemens from which it differs as follows: In *Trypanisma* vein 8 of the hind wing is fused with the base of 7, forming an accessory basal cell, but in *Darlia* the two are connected (basally) by a short crossvein only (compare Figs. 2a and 3). The gnathos of *Trypanisma* is a weak, short hook, but that of *Darlia* is a thick, strong process. The close relationship of the two genera appears obvious.

*Darlia praetexta*, n. sp.

Alar expanse 10-11 mm.

Labial palpus sordid white heavily overlaid outwardly with grayish fuscous. Antenna grayish fuscous; scape narrowly annulated with sordid white distally. Head sordid white mixed with grayish fuscous. Thorax and forewing grayish fuscous, the former considerably paler posteriorly; near middle of wing, dorsad, a large sordid-white spot; from costa, near apex, a sordid-white transverse outwardly angulate fascia extends to center, thence inwardly angulate to tornus; this fascia is sometimes incomplete and consists of costal and tornal spots; on some specimens, dorsally from base of wing to the light median spot; is a pale brownish shade; cilia concolorous with forewing, somewhat lighter dorsally. Hind wing light shining gray; cilia pale yellowish

fuscous; on upper surface, at base, a conspicuous yellowish hair pencil in male, in female reduced to a few spreading hairlike scales. Legs sordid white, strongly overlaid with grayish fuscous outwardly; tarsi annulated with grayish fuscous. Abdomen fuscous above, paler beneath.

*Male genitalia*.—As figured. The posterior surface of the gnathos, distad, is studded with small spines. Aedeagus short and stout.

*Female genitalia*.—As figured. Signum a large sclerotized plate.

*Type*.—U.S.N.M. no. 59423.

*Type locality*.—Tigre, Argentina.

*Remarks*.—Described from the type ♂, 2 ♂, and 2 ♀ paratypes, all from the same locality and reared by Fernando Bourquin. Dates are as follows: Type, "V.39"; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, ♀, "VII.39," ♀, "VI.39." Paratypes in U. S. National Museum and Mr. Bourquin's collection, Buenos Aires.

The life history will be published by Mr. Bourquin.

*Gnorimoschema cestrivora*, n. sp.

Figs. 4-4d

Alar expanse, 15-19 mm.

Labial palpus light buff; second segment with a blackish basal spot and a large subterminal blotch of the same color outwardly and in the brush; third segment with black basal and subterminal annuli. Antenna light ochraceous-buff with four blackish annuli, one slightly beyond scape and three in distal fourth. Head, thorax, and ground color of forewing light ochraceous-buff, variously marked with darker streaks and suffusion; base of tegula and forewing blackish fuscous mixed with buckthorn-brown scales, the latter color extending slightly along dorsal margin; from middle of costa to outer two-thirds a narrow black streak; from base of wing a buckthorn-brown longitudinal streak extends to apex, where it merges with the terminal black scaling; tornus suffused with buckthorn brown; cilia yellowish fuscous mixed with white-tipped black scales; underside of forewing fuscous. Hind wing grayish fuscous, slightly darker apically, with fuscous scaling on the underside; cilia yellowish fuscous. Legs light ochraceous-buff banded and suffused with fuscous. Abdomen light buff with sparse blackish scaling both dorsally and ventrally.

*Male genitalia*.—As figured. Note the broadly expanded terminal end of the upper arm of harpe.

*Female genitalia.*—Signum absent.

*Type.*—U.S.N.M. no. 59424.

*Type locality.*—Tucumán, Argentina.

*Food plant.*—*Cestrum lorentzianum* Griseb. (forming galls)

*Remarks.*—Described from the type ♂, 4♂, and 2♀ paratypes, all from the type locality and reared by Kenneth J. Hayward from galls on the food plant. No dates are indicated on the pin labels. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum and the collection of the Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina.

This species is somewhat atypical for the genus having veins 3 and 4 of the forewing closely approximated, the distal end of dorsal arm of the

harpe truncate and broadly triangular, and the signum absent, but these characters hardly warrant generic separation.

*Gnorimoschema aquilina* (Meyrick), from Peru, and *G. plaesiosema* (Turner), from Australia, New Zealand, and the Americas are the most closely allied described species. This species differs from both *plaesiosema* and *aquilina* by the absence of the subquadrate blackish costal patch. In the male genitalia *cestrivora* differs from the other two by the presence of a series of teeth on the aedeagus ventrally. The female of *aquilina* is not known, but the signum of *plaesiosema* is a strong thorn and in *cestrivora* it is absent (atypical for the genus).

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Further notes on the family Paratydeidae (Acarina), with a description of another new genus and species.*<sup>1</sup> EDWARD W. BAKER, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

In a previous paper<sup>2</sup> I described the family Paratydeidae, with the new genus *Paratydeus* as type. Recently, while examining material collected from soil debris by Philip W. Smith and Lewis J. Stannard, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, I found a series of minute mites which proved to belong to a new genus of Paratydeidae. The family was originally described as having no genital suckers, whereas the Illinois material has two pairs. However, the original description was based upon a single female containing an egg directly over the genital area, probably obscuring the suckers which must be present. The family definition is therefore changed to include two pairs of genital suckers and two to four pairs of genital setae. The Illinois specimens belong to a distinct genus, distinguished by the lack of eyes, by having three instead of two transverse body sutures, and by having four pairs of genital and four pairs of accessory setae instead of the two pairs of each as in *Paratydeus*.

In the previous paper the genus *Scolotydaeus* Berlese was regarded as belonging to the Tydeidae, but in view of the discovery of another related genus belonging to the Paratydeidae it is now thought advisable to remove *Scolotydaeus* from the Tydeidae

and place it in the Paratydeidae with *Paratydeus* and *Neotydeus*, new genus. The three may be separated as follows.

- 1. Without eyes..... 2
- With eyes..... *Paratydeus* Baker
- 2. Body divided into 3 portions by 2 transverse sutures..... *Scolotydaeus* Berlese
- Body divided into 4 portions by 3 transverse sutures..... *Neotydeus*, n. gen.

Since *Scolotydaeus* is known only from a brief description, figure, and notes, rediscovery of the genus should add details not now known.

**Neotydeus, n. gen.**

Prostigmatic, with pseudotracheae as in *Paratydeus*; palpi 4-segmented, without claw-thumb complex and with tarsal segment terminal; cheliceral bases apparently not fused, movable segment short, strongly curved, reaching past tip of degenerate fixed chela; body elongate, propodosoma and hysterosoma without plates, skin striated; hysterosoma divided into three distinct parts by two transverse sutures just behind the posterior coxae; body setae short, lanceolate, slightly serrate, propodosoma with a single pair of long sensory setae, two pairs of short setae, two pairs of lateral peglike setae, no eyes; anal opening on venter at rear; genital opening approaching anal opening, with two pairs of genital suckers, four pairs of genital and four pairs of accessory setae; coxae I-II and III-IV in two widely separated

<sup>1</sup> Received June 7, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 51 (3) 119-122. 1949.